

Date: Fri, 29 Jul 94 19:09:06 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #855  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                        Fri, 29 Jul 94                        Volume 94 : Issue 855

Today's Topics:

- \* SpaceNews 01-Aug-94 \*
- 15mW QSO's
- 6 Meters-New op needs ad
- antenna question (2 msgs)
- Contest mailing list?
- Lightbulb's as antennas?
- orbs\$210.misc.amsat
- orbs\$210.oscar.amsat
- REQUEST: Help finding WWV receiver!
- RFI from Heath "Big Ben" Chime Clock
- Thanks for the Help (was: WWV request
- Voltage of rechargeable 9V NiCd's?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

---

Date: 29 Jul 94 20:23:37 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: \* SpaceNews 01-Aug-94 \*  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB NEWS @ AMSAT \$SPC0801  
\* SpaceNews 01-Aug-94 \*

BID: \$SPC0801

=====  
SpaceNews  
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MONDAY AUGUST 1, 1994

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

\* AUGUST SPACE CALENDAR \*

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Aug ?? - FAST (Fast Auroral Snapshot) Pegasus Launch  
Aug ?? - ETS-VI (Engineering Test Satellite) H2 Launch (Japan)  
Aug 05 - 25th Anniversary (1969), Mariner 7, Mars Flyby  
Aug 06 - Comet Machholz Returns  
Aug 12 - Perseids Meteor Shower (Potential Meteor Storm)  
Aug 18 - STS-68, Endeavour, Shuttle Radar Laboratory (SRL-2)  
Aug 25 - 5th Anniversary (1989), Voyager 2, Neptune Flyby  
Aug 28 - 205th Anniversary (1789), William Herschel's Discovery of Enceladus (Saturn Moon)  
Aug 31 - DSPSE (Clementine), Asteroid 1620 Geographus Flyby

[Info via Ron Baalke]

\* VE3ONT EME CONTEST SKED \*

=====

The Toronto VHF Society, VE3ONT, will participate in this year's ARRL EME Contest using the Institute for Space and Terrestrial Science's 46m (150') Algonquin Park dish (located at grid square FN05xw). This year's operation will provide an increased opportunity to work 144 MHz stations.

UTC Date	VE3ONT TX Freq	Listening Range	Approx. Times
29-Oct-94	432.050 MHz	432.050 - 432.060 MHz	0645 - 1815 UTC
30-Oct-94	1296.050 MHz	1296.050 - 1296.060 MHz	0754 - 1844 UTC
26-Nov-94	144.100 MHz	144.100 - 144.110 MHz	0538 - 1645 UTC
27-Nov-94	144.100 MHz	144.100 - 144.110 MHz	0646 - 1713 UTC

Because the Algonquin dish has a 9 degree lower elevation limit, stations with horizon fixed antennas in eastern North America will have a limited chance to work VE3ONT. The following operating hints will improve your chance of making a QSO:

- As in 1993, VE3ONT will work "split" frequency. Do not call on VE3ONT's TX frequency. Pick a random frequency in the listening range. Use the full range. VE3ONT will be looking for stations in the clear.
- VE3ONT will use circular polarization on all bands. You may use linear or circular polarization to make a contact with VE3ONT. If circular, use RHCP on TX and RX for the 144 and 432 MHz bands. On 1296 MHz, they will have switchable sense so you may use either the satellite or EME polarization convention.
- Conditions permitting, VE3ONT may start each operating period on SSB to work strong stations as quickly as possible. Please do not call again for a second contact on CW. Conversely, if you make a contact on CW, please do not call again for a SSB QSO.
- All contacts will be "random" with no schedules or sequencing. Please be patient. VE3ONT experienced a great deal of QRM during last year's event.

Low power and OSCAR class stations are encouraged to make an EME contact with VE3ONT. 100 watts delivered to a single long yagi should be sufficient on the 144 and 432 MHz bands. On 1296 MHz, stations were worked with as little as 10 watts and a 2m (6') dish in 1993.

Be advised that use of the dish at the Algonquin Space Complex is always subject to last minute preemption for non-Amateur purposes.

QSLs with an SAE should be directed to Dennis Mungham VE3AS0, RR 3, Mountain, Ontario, Canada, K0E1S0. Reception reports are also welcome. Send your log to the ARRL.

For further information, contact Peter Shilton VE3VD, (905) 774-8766. The latest developments will be provided at the Central States VHF Conference July 29-30, Memphis, TN, and the International EME Conference, Gottskars, Sweden, August 26-28.

[Info via Michael Owen, W9IP]

\* NEW SPACE ORGANIZATION \*

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A group of space science educators involved in the use of classroom and school space simulators (including permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary simulators) met at University School in Shaker Heights, Ohio (a suburb of Cleveland) during July of 1994 for the purpose of establishing a national organization.

The purposes of the organization are:

1. To facilitate the exchange of ideas, information, and technical enhancements among simulator using educators.
2. To assist teachers interested in developing space simulators.
3. To provide consultation services to teachers and schools regarding the use of space simulators in space science education.
4. To encourage the use of the information superhighway as a tool for enhancing space science simulations.
5. To provide assistance regarding sources of free or low cost resources and materials from the aerospace community, government organizations, and information providers.
6. To advance the use of simulation as an educational technique in all areas of education.

Membership in The National Association of Space Simulating Educators is open to anyone interested in education. The organization's focus is school educators at all levels from pre-K through college.

For a free informational pamphlet, write The National Association of Space Simulating Educators, attn. Robert E. Morgan, University School, 20701 Brantley Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122 or send electronic mail requesting the pamphlet to: nasse@shadowso.com.

[Info via Robert E. Morgan, K8RBV]

\* THANKS! \*

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Thanks to all those who sent messages of appreciation to SpaceNews, especially:

N2RPZ      VE4KHS      WB4APR      F6HLG      KC6ROL

\* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED \*

=====

Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107  
PACKET : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA  
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -or- kd2bd@amsat.org  
SATELLITE : AMSAT-OSCAR-16

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD  
Department of Engineering and Technology  
Advanced Technology Center  
Brookdale Community College  
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738  
U.S.A.

<<-- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter read in space! -->>

/EX

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John A. Magliacane, KD2BD \* /\\*\ \* Voice : 1-908-224-2948  
Advanced Technology Center |/\|/\| Packet : KD2BD @ N2KZH.NJ.USA.NA  
Brookdale Community College |/\|/\| Internet: magliaco@pilot.njin.net  
Lincroft, NJ 07738 \* /\\*\ \* Morse : -.- ... ---- -... -..

-----  
Date: Fri, 29 Jul 1994 13:44:15 GMT  
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!slay@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: 15mW QSO's  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

: : Hmmm! How many situations have I been in where my battery is about to go  
: : and I am close enough to the receiving antenna on the other end that 15mW  
: : of power will do the job. Am I missing something here? 150mW I could maybe  
: : start to believe.

: measured at LESS THAN THREE MILLIWATTS! ... that's 3mw INTO the  
: duplexer! I believe that 15mw will go much further than you think.

Say, correct me if I'm wrong, but don't a lot of cellular telephones  
run on something like 10mw?

73 de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV slay@netcom.com

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Date: Fri, 29 Jul 1994 04:34:00 GMT  
From: news.sprintlink.net!mv!mv.mv.com!tetrault@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: 6 Meters-New op needs ad  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

To: tigger@prairienet.org

In a recent message, you wrote;

>

>Hi, everybody. After years of HF DXing and contesting, I decided  
>to expand my horizons and get a 6M rig, to work lots of sporadic-E.  
>I picked up a used Yaesu 625-RD and got a 3-el beam up at 40 feet  
>with 9913 feedline.

>

>Am I just being too impatient, or what? There's nothing like  
>getting a new piece of equipment and not hearing anything. If  
>you've got any info for a 6M neophyte, I'd be grateful. 73 de

Be patient. 6 m is quiet right now but recent past gave me over 100 new grid squares. If you are looking for a busy band, 6 isn't it. It is patiently waiting and watching and listening for the openings to occur.

When they do (tropo, Es, Aroura) all hell will break loose. It will give you a contest adrenalin rush!

I'm running a FT736r (satellite rig) with a 6m module, Mirage 150w brick and a 5el CCraft at 30ft. When the band is open, or an Aroural opening hits be prepared for a wild carpet ride.

Mark

---

\* UniQWK v3.3a\* The Windows Mail Reader

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-----  
Mark D. Tetrault	tetrault@mv.mv.com
6 Colonial Drive	1:132/169@fidonet.org
Pembroke, NH 03275	kd1vk @ walwok 44.52.7.8
(603) 485-5852	Have a Nice Day!
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Date: Fri, 29 Jul 1994 08:33:57 GMT  
From: agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!eff!news.duke.edu!news-feed-1.peachnet.edu!emory!  
kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@ames.arpa  
Subject: antenna question  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Jul28.164242.10568@scott.skidmore.edu> rhihn@scott.skidmore.edu

(richard hihn) writes:

> I just got my license about a week ago and am having a lot of  
>fun. I received my technician's class license and am transmitting on  
>an HTX-202 hand-held. Soon I am going to get a 1/4 wave antenna for  
>two meters. I'd like to mount it on a chimney which is located  
>outside my window.

> I'd like to find the best way to mount and ground the  
>antenna. Please send me some suggestions.

>  
>E-mail is OK, or post. Thank you.

>  
>Dan (N2ZSH) Age 13

Congratulations Dan! A 1/4-wave groundplane is traditional, but it offers some problems for electrical safety, and for performance. A better choice would be a J-pole made from copper plumbing fittings and pipe. There have been several articles in the ham press, and here, on how to build this simple antenna. It has the advantage of DC continuity, which simplifies mounting and surge suppression, and more gain toward the horizon than a 1/4-wave antenna.

The National Electrical Code says an antenna mast must be grounded with a minimum #8 solid wire going in as straight a line as possible from the mast to a ground connection. The ground should be, at minimum, an 8 foot driven rod. There should be no sharp bends in the ground lead which can present extra impedance to the flow of a lightning induced surge.

If you look back through the archives, you'll find more detailed and elaborate recommendations for station grounding and protection than those set as minimums in the NEC. If you suspect your antenna will be a target for lightning, you should consider taking those additional steps.

You can use a chimney mount, like the one Radio Shack sells, to support a piece of TV mast, also from Radio Shack, that will in turn have the antenna clamped to its top end. If you build the J-pole, automotive stainless steel hose clamps can hold the antenna to the mast. If you opt for a purchased 1/4-wave groundplane, mounting hardware should be furnished with it. Use good quality coax, avoid Radio Shack for this. Belden 9913 has the lowest loss, but RG-213 is also good. Weatherproof your connections carefully. A proper gas discharge surge suppressor, such as those sold by Polyphaser, should be included in the coax where it enters the house. The suppressor should be connected to the same ground used for the antenna mast, using the same kind of wiring technique. Don't daisy chain ground connections, run a separate wire to the ground rod.

Have fun!

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,	gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.	uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!	emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244			

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Date: Thu, 28 Jul 1994 16:42:42 GMT  
From: psinntp!scott.skidmore.edu!rhihn@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: antenna question  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just got my license about a week ago and am having a lot of fun. I received my technician's class license and am transmitting on an HTX-202 hand-held. Soon I am going to get a 1/4 wave antenna for two meters. I'd like to mount it on a chimney which is located outside my window.

I'd like to find the best way to mount and ground the antenna. Please send me some suggestions.

E-mail is OK, or post. Thank you.

Dan (N2ZSH) Age 13

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Date: Fri, 29 Jul 1994 13:41:26 GMT  
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!slay@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: Contest mailing list?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

John Skora (skora@pdb.pdb.bnl.gov) wrote:  
: Does anyone know if there is a contest mailing list?

email to: cq-contest-REQUEST@tgv.com

msg: subscribe (or "unsubscribe" if u don't like it).

FYI: use the same method for the DX reflector: dx-REQUEST@unbc.edu

73 de Sandy, WA6BXH/7J1ABV <slay@netcom.com>

-----  
Date: Fri, 29 Jul 94 11:01:00 -0400  
From: news.cerf.net!gopher.sdsc.edu!news.tc.cornell.edu!  
travelers.mail.cornell.edu!news.kei.com!yeshua.marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!  
newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!gatech!udel!news.@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Lightbulb's as antennas?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

TS>I thought I heard someone say that a recent Newsline featured a HF  
TS>contact made by Gorden West using a lightbulb as an antenna. Does  
TS>anyone have some information on this? Or was I hearing things  
TS>(again!)?

He stated it in one of his study guides. He was tuning up a transmitter.

Alan Wilensky, N1SS0  
General Manager  
Interactive Workplace Division  
Vicom, LTD.  
Phone: Edmonton Office  
11603 165 St.  
abm@world.std.com

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≥ CmpQwk #UNREG≥ UNREGISTERED EVALUATION COPY

-----  
Date: 29 Jul 94 15:05:00 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: orbs\$210.misc.amsat  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT \$ORBS-210.M  
Orbital Elements 210.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES  
FROM WA5QGD FORT WORTH,TX July 29, 1994  
BID: \$ORBS-210.M  
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: POSAT  
Catalog number: 22829  
Epoch time: 94206.20886141  
Element set: 301  
Inclination: 98.6465 deg

RA of node: 281.7033 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0011077  
Arg of perigee: 84.7659 deg  
Mean anomaly: 275.4787 deg  
Mean motion: 14.28034406 rev/day  
Decay rate: 1.2e-07 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 4312  
Checksum: 290

Satellite: MIR  
Catalog number: 16609  
Epoch time: 94208.19718392  
Element set: 690  
Inclination: 51.6474 deg  
RA of node: 346.2470 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0001596  
Arg of perigee: 176.9266 deg  
Mean anomaly: 183.1737 deg  
Mean motion: 15.56672881 rev/day  
Decay rate: 1.859e-05 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 48225  
Checksum: 342

Satellite: HUBBLE  
Catalog number: 20580  
Epoch time: 94208.52592579  
Element set: 511  
Inclination: 28.4706 deg  
RA of node: 336.8557 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0006320  
Arg of perigee: 147.8719 deg  
Mean anomaly: 212.2252 deg  
Mean motion: 14.90646736 rev/day  
Decay rate: 3.63e-06 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 3541  
Checksum: 297

Satellite: GRO  
Catalog number: 21225  
Epoch time: 94208.03852033  
Element set: 120  
Inclination: 28.4634 deg  
RA of node: 315.4524 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0003172  
Arg of perigee: 303.2211 deg  
Mean anomaly: 56.8019 deg  
Mean motion: 15.41089825 rev/day  
Decay rate: 1.628e-05 rev/day^2

Epoch rev: 6309  
Checksum: 253

Satellite: UARS  
Catalog number: 21701  
Epoch time: 94208.52684492  
Element set: 560  
Inclination: 56.9859 deg  
RA of node: 357.4100 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0005682  
Arg of perigee: 108.4118 deg  
Mean anomaly: 251.7532 deg  
Mean motion: 14.96553003 rev/day  
Decay rate: 2.576e-05 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 15697  
Checksum: 308

/EX

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Date: 29 Jul 94 14:57:00 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: orbs\$210.oscar.amsat  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT \$ORBS-210.0  
Orbital Elements 210.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES  
FROM WA5QGD FORT WORTH,TX July 29, 1994  
BID: \$ORBS-210.0  
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: A0-10  
Catalog number: 14129  
Epoch time: 94195.81899517  
Element set: 290  
Inclination: 27.0497 deg  
RA of node: 317.9184 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.6025942  
Arg of perigee: 194.3808 deg  
Mean anomaly: 135.3303 deg  
Mean motion: 2.05882029 rev/day  
Decay rate: -2.39e-06 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 8335  
Checksum: 326

Satellite: U0-11  
Catalog number: 14781  
Epoch time: 94206.57201705  
Element set: 711  
Inclination: 97.7853 deg  
RA of node: 219.4981 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0012287  
Arg of perigee: 142.1150 deg  
Mean anomaly: 218.0921 deg  
Mean motion: 14.69232874 rev/day  
Decay rate: 1.26e-06 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 55594  
Checksum: 303

Satellite: RS-10/11  
Catalog number: 18129  
Epoch time: 94205.76394677  
Element set: 929  
Inclination: 82.9269 deg  
RA of node: 301.0678 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0010302  
Arg of perigee: 284.6472 deg  
Mean anomaly: 75.3539 deg  
Mean motion: 13.72339428 rev/day  
Decay rate: 2.1e-07 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 35506  
Checksum: 320

Satellite: A0-13  
Catalog number: 19216  
Epoch time: 94205.91938835  
Element set: 935  
Inclination: 57.7565 deg  
RA of node: 240.1864 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.7222231  
Arg of perigee: 346.4624 deg  
Mean anomaly: 1.6687 deg  
Mean motion: 2.09718427 rev/day  
Decay rate: 2.74e-06 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 4680  
Checksum: 323

Satellite: F0-20  
Catalog number: 20480  
Epoch time: 94206.26040988  
Element set: 708  
Inclination: 99.0420 deg  
RA of node: 350.8957 deg

Eccentricity: 0.0539824  
Arg of perigee: 253.2264 deg  
Mean anomaly: 100.8961 deg  
Mean motion: 12.83226193 rev/day  
Decay rate: -5.1e-07 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 20901  
Checksum: 297

Satellite: A0-21  
Catalog number: 21087  
Epoch time: 94208.21479316  
Element set: 493  
Inclination: 82.9441 deg  
RA of node: 113.0988 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0035418  
Arg of perigee: 335.1148 deg  
Mean anomaly: 24.8298 deg  
Mean motion: 13.74542430 rev/day  
Decay rate: 9.3e-07 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 17508  
Checksum: 307

Satellite: RS-12/13  
Catalog number: 21089  
Epoch time: 94205.88513475  
Element set: 711  
Inclination: 82.9215 deg  
RA of node: 343.4852 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.0030108  
Arg of perigee: 6.5069 deg  
Mean anomaly: 353.6469 deg  
Mean motion: 13.74044138 rev/day  
Decay rate: 4.2e-07 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 17382  
Checksum: 300

Satellite: ARSENE  
Catalog number: 22654  
Epoch time: 94205.08601395  
Element set: 267  
Inclination: 1.9520 deg  
RA of node: 97.7392 deg  
Eccentricity: 0.2917162  
Arg of perigee: 186.8922 deg  
Mean anomaly: 167.2050 deg  
Mean motion: 1.42201946 rev/day  
Decay rate: -1.42e-06 rev/day^2  
Epoch rev: 172

Checksum: 281

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Date: 29 Jul 1994 19:00:33 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!  
MathWorks.Com!news2.near.net!bloom-beacon.mit.edu!senator-bedfellow.mit.edu!benz!  
jpd@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: REQUEST: Help finding WWV receiver!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <31b0fj\$are@char.vnet.net> saur@char.vnet.net (Saurian) writes:  
> I actually went with Aaron to a few stores, including Radio Shack, and  
> was completely surprised to find out that for some reason new SW sets  
> have bands that conveniently begin and end with gaps just before and  
> after 5, 10, 15, and 20MHz. It's as if someone is saying we don't want  
> you picking up on these frequencies.

Actually only the very cheapest (analog) radios are like that. They cover only the bands used by shortwave broadcasting. The fewer frequencies they cover, the more they can spread them out on the dial, and that makes finding stations easier on an analog set.

They cover broadcast bands, not WWV, because WWV is just too boring to sell :-).

But you don't want an analog radio anyway. You're going for an occultation: you only get one chance. Shortwave propagation and Murphy's law being what they are, you'll have WWV tuned in at 10 MHz, and it will fade right out 5 minutes before immersion. With an analog radio you'll be frantically fishing for an alternate frequency when you ought to be guiding your telescope.

Go to Radio Shack and get a DX-375. It only costs \$100. It covers all WWV and CHU frequencies. Program the presets to WWV frequencies 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 MHz. Don't forget CHU at 3.33, 7.335, and 14.67 MHz. With the presets, you can find the best signal in a few seconds.

> It's as if someone is saying we don't want  
> you picking up on these frequencies.

Remember that the most effective way to induce people to plot against you is to act paranoid :-).

--

John Doty "You can't confuse me, that's my job."  
jpd@space.mit.edu

---

Date: Fri, 29 Jul 1994 18:21:47 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!  
zip.eecs.umich.edu!yeshua.marcam.com!charnel.ecst.csuchico.edu!csusac!csus.edu!  
netcom.com!btoback@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: RFI from Heath "Big Ben" Chime Clock  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I noticed a strange phenomenon two nights ago -- or rather, I tracked it down, but it's been annoying me for months.

I've been plagued for a long time with a strange signal -- sounded like "louder" white noise -- that was received in a number of places in the HF bands. Because it sounded like some kind of weird digital modulation, kind of like a high-speed modem, I assumed it was some kind of external interference.

A couple of nights ago, I tuned across the interference, and for no apparent reason, hit the FM button on my receiver. Suddenly, the noise became coherent: it was the tone generators on the clock, and I verified that it was the clock because one of the tones changed in time with the "tick-tock" sound -- and at the right pitch. The full chime sound could also be heard on the FM signal. I then did some fishing and discovered that the signal was repeated every 375 KHz starting from about 14 MHz. I couldn't find it anywhere below 14 MHz, but it may have been because of the noise level.

Has anyone else had this problem? And what did you do about it? And how the heck can I get a 30 MHz FM signal from that clock?!

-- Bruce KN6MN

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Date: 29 Jul 1994 15:19:36 -0400  
From: ankh.iiia.org!ralph.vnet.net!char.vnet.net!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Thanks for the Help (was: WWV request  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

OK Here are the final comments from my friend and what he decided to do:

---  
SUBJECT: Thanks for the Help (was: WWV request

Well First off I would like to thank all of you who so generously replied to my desperate query. I am sorry to say I will not be able to name my first born after anyone because there were so many who suggested my final solution so I'll just have to name Him (Nat) or if it's a girl (Netta) after the great Internet :-)

Well my solution was to purchase a Radio Shack model DX-380. After most of you said "Any short wave radio can pickup WWV" I decided to get a nice receiver. It sold for \$119.99 (on sale) and has lots of features and yes it does pickup 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 Mhz.

Again it was frustrating to me that you have to spend so much for what used to cost about \$30.00 with the weather band included. But if so few people bought them it probably was not cost effective to manufacture them. Thanks a lot to Radio Shack for discontinuing them, NOT! Well this is the last you'll hear from me on this subject [aren't you lucky :)] but ya'll can still debate the virtues of low cost WWV reception all you want.

Thanks,  
Aaron Henderson

Aaron.Henderson.CMWAH01@NT.COM  
Aperture Fever is not Deadly (Most of the time)  
" is not curable  
" is contagious

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| \ | / | \\_/\_ \\_\\_ / | Saurian: saur@char.vnet.net  
| -+---| .. . \\_\\_ | .....  
-+---| | | \\_\\_ | EXODUS 4:1-5 NUMBERS 21:4-9  
| | | \\_\\_ | EXODUS 7:8-13 PSALMS 104:24-28  
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Date: Fri, 29 Jul 1994 18:44:22 GMT  
From: hplntx!hpscit.sc.hp.com!icon!greg@hplabs.hpl.hp.com  
Subject: Voltage of rechargeable 9V NiCd's?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bob Myers ([myers@fc.hp.com](mailto:myers@fc.hp.com)) wrote:

: Dennis Rice (drice@crl.com) wrote:  
:  
: > Yeah, NiCads usually run a little bit lower voltage than their  
: > alkaline counterparts.  
:  
: The nominal voltage of a single NiCd cell, fully charged, is generally  
: assumed to be about 1.2 V (as compared to 1.5 V for carbon-zinc or alkalines).  
: A "9V" battery might contain seven (total 8.4 V) or eight (total 9.6 V) of  
: these cells, but you won't hit exactly 9V at full charge.

Actually, they seem to contain 6, for a grand total of 7.2V. I assume they  
couldn't fit the rest in, and still have a decent amount of storage capacity.

Greg.

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #855  
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